

The Democracy of Meridian elected the Mayor and a full Board of Aldermen at the recent municipal election.

THE COTTON MARKET is active and upward. Prices have advanced one quarter of a cent the present week.

A bill to encourage the building of the Mobile and North Western R. R. passed the Alabama House of Representatives on the 4th inst.

Died, near Clinton, on Saturday Dec. 2nd, 1871, Rev. Thos. Ford, long an able and esteemed minister of the M. E. Church, South.

Wilcox county, Alabama, elected a negro Sheriff, but he was unable to qualify, and so the Governor has commissioned Mr. McWilliams, the Democratic candidate.

The New York Herald comes out in favor of annexing Mexico, and says that in consequence of the troubles that are now distracting that unhappy Republic, the present time is peculiarly favorable for carrying that project into effect.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MERIDIAN.—The Democracy of Meridian have followed up their former victory by a large increased majority in the election of W. P. Evans, and a majority of the Councilmen. Capt. Evans' majority over his radical opponent was 167.

The selfish aristocracy of the North are still assuming themselves by todying to the Grand Duke Alexis. New York papers have whole pages filled with the sayings and doings of that wild young man.

Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, states that the debt of North Carolina amounts to the modest sum of \$34,887,494, and says that experts can alone decide how much of this State honestly owes.

The famine in Persia has decreased but little in intensity, and the accounts of the sufferings of that people are heart-rending. Whole provinces are desolated, and the few inhabitants that are left in those portions of the Empire are fleeing more plentifully provided regions.

The Leader's New Departure.

The junior organ of the Radical party of this State has taken a new departure. We trust it will not relent and return to its former ways. It has learned that the *heros* who "fought, bled and died for the Union" during the late unpleasantness, at the same time did a little stealing for themselves, that they were in fact nothing more than a hoard of mercenary scoundrels who were employed by the Northern government to desolate by pillage, and by fire and sword, the South, and that he who did this work best received most honors from the Northern people and the Northern government, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, for instance.

That the Leader has discovered this is not at all wonderful, but its publication of this fact is indeed so. Some time since we intimated that these Vandals were not such noble gentlemen as super-loyal journals claimed. Then the Leader held up its hands in holy horror, while it raised that doleful and loyal tune of "unrepentant rebel." A change has come over the spirit of its dreams, it has taken a new departure and has begun the publication of *Jetters*, proving what we but knew before, that the armies of the North during the war were composed of thieves, from the highest General to the lowest drummer boy or teamster. It begins with General Frank P. Blair, as it will be seen by the following letter and extract:

CAPITAL STATE BANK,
JACKSON, MISS., December 1, 1871.
SIR:—I come at once to the contents of your issue of yesterday, and reply without delay. General Blair was in command of Federal troops at this place, my furniture was confiscated, and I saw valuable property of mine, and the property of my wife, General Blair promising to return it to me, and when he left I was informed that he had taken it with him, and in his baggage, wagon and carried off.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS E. HELM.

We extract from the Leader's editorial: "The second chapter of the narrative of this issue includes an account of his exit from the city, when the aforesaid Frank P. Blair fled with the aforesaid furniture, and in his exit he was followed by a body of men, who were armed with the stolen property in open day."

Very well said, neighbor. We congratulate you upon it. May you continue to go forward in the good work of proving what Vandalsism were perpetrated upon the South in the name of the Union. We suggest that you next investigate the stealing of furniture, a piano included, and silver in Holly Springs. They were also packed in a "headquarters wagon and boldly marched off." This was done by U. S. Grant. We would furnish you with further particulars but our files of 1868 were unfortunately burned. We refer you to the Holly Springs Reporter, and to the citizens of that place. After which Ben. Butler's transactions in silver plate in New Orleans might be investigated. Hundreds of affidavits can be gotten to prove his thieving while in command there; nay, more, that he not only robbed the living, but that his minions, by his orders, visited the homes of the dead and broke open the tombs of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson and Col. Chas. Drew to get the silver plate off of their coffins. Any citizen of Fredericksburg, Va., can furnish you evidence that Gen. Doubleday packed "stolen property in open day" (furniture, etc.) in a steamboat and shipped it North.

We will not particularize further, but we urge you, neighbor, to go on in the good and glorious work you have begun and when you have finished your record of the great villains, take up the little ones, under which head you can get a spicy article by writing to Capt. Lynch, of Texas, formerly of Rankin county, (the Brandon Republican will furnish the address), to tell how our Congressman Barry stole his pony. Do not forget this last item, it will probably be of more interest to the people of Mississippi than any other.

NEWTON COUNTY.

A Full Exposure of the Radical Rascality Attempt to Carry the County.

Unheard of Trifling with the Rights of the People.

Splendid Subjects for the Enforcement Act to work upon.

DECATUR, MISS., Dec. 1st, 1871.

As a nice scrap of history I will give you a sketch of the "ways and means" by which the villains attempted to carry our county at the late election.

Swan began to plot to carry the election in July, when he called some citizens of the county around to his "cave" to control the county better. (By intimidation it is supposed.) In the appointment of the Registrars, he appointed a drunken negro knave, named W. J. Brown, and had him under complete control. The first meeting of the Registrars was at Decatur, where the Registrars were to teach school, although he knew when and where to go to with the other Registrars, and Swan knew that he was not at his duty. The second week he was notified to be with the Registrars by one of the Board of Commissioners, and was reported for not being in attendance. He was at the registration at Lawrence or Centerville, and only a part of the time at New Orleans, and therefore could not have qualified either white or black, and at Union signed the following confirmation of the above charges.

"I hereby certify that I approve of the registration of the legal voters of Newton County, Miss., as follows: W. J. Brown, Giles and E. D. Beattie at Lawrence, Centerville and New Orleans, in Newton County, where he was sworn in, and I fully endorse the said registration as being correct, the same as if I had been with them." W. J. BROWN.

Notwithstanding this they concluded to register at those places and did so, though those who had been registered were not sworn, but new certificates were given them, all bearing the name of Giles or Beattie, yet none of the whites were permitted to vote and the negroes were, though all having registered in the same way and under the same circumstances. At New Orleans it was agreed that Brown, the negro, should qualify the blacks and Giles the whites. Brown was not sworn in, and not "apt" in administering the oath.

At Hickory Brown was absent two days, during which time most of the whites and blacks registered, and of course were not sworn by Brown; yet the votes of the whites were thrown out, and those of the blacks were counted. Brown was not a part of the time at other places, preaching, etc.

Both Giles and Beattie swore that Brown was never molested, nor did any disturbance occur at any place of registration, nor did the whites refuse to be sworn by the negro (except in one place, where he said that he was not there). Every thing went on smoothly until the Registrars were through their round, and the registration was completed, except the three days before the election. Swan and Howard then called the board of Commissioners together, and in a secret meeting, read Giles and Beattie's certificates, and pointed Dick Bonner and R. W. Doolittle (R. W. D. refused to serve) in their stead. Howard then appointed Wash Bonner as the Democratic member (though known to be a Radical). Did you ever hear of a Radical being appointed to persecute a Democrat before?

Light began now to break upon the minds of the people that "neat trick in the world" meant. After the Democratic nominations were made the radicals and their adherents tried to get some Independents out and told them that they were not to be taken into consideration, and it turned out that it was to be the throwing out of the white or Democratic vote. They failed in the Independent line.

The old Board of Registrars had made an appointment for registration, etc., for three days before the election, and the citizens having heard of the contemplated villany, some of them went before the Board to know if it was true, and on Friday they gave their opinion that the whole of the registration was illegal. The Board refused to take any notice of those who the negro Brown had sworn. While the old Board had the registration books, no marks or remarks were entered in the column headed "Remarks," except a few to have their districts changed, yet when the new Board opened at the appointment of W. J. Brown, and the column of Remarks, opposite the names said to be sworn by him. Taking his affidavit or word as to those they wished to "retain or throw out, but not letting any one know where the "satisfactory proof" was being taken, and without notice or chance to prevent it, over one thousand votes were disfranchised on the word of one corrupt tool. Several citizens offered to register but were refused on the plea, "you had a chance." They are all nice subjects of the enforcement act.

Swan and one of the Registrars made out the ballot books leaving off the names of the white voters (or nearly all of them) and the instructions to the Inspectors in Evans' writing. Here are some of them: "If any man says he has lost his registration certificate look in this book for his name, if you find his name here according to his name and number on this book." The persons thus commissioned were defeated by a majority of 618 of the legal voters of the county.

THE NEWTON COUNTY CANDIDATES.—The cloven foot of the carpet-bag Governor is revealed in his first official act of commissioning the Newton county minority Radical candidates, pending the final decision of the contested election. The persons thus commissioned were defeated by a majority of 618 of the legal voters of the county.

JOURNALISTIC.—We have been informed that L. M. Garrett, Esq., contemplates the commencement, at an early day, of the publication of a weekly newspaper at Carthage, Leake county, to be called the Carthaginian. The Leake county Democracy have long felt the need of a county organ, and we trust Mr. Garrett will receive such encouragement as the enterprise deserves. Subscription price to the paper will be \$2.50.

The Board of Registrars, sitting at Decatur, refused to have any clerks. Nor did they ever have any beginning to conducting the election, but they refused to conduct the election was protested against at every point.

Barham must have those Registrars to show people in other States how to hold an election, his collections will never be complete without them. They began by having the Sheriff put the Democratic challenger out of the room. Then to put a dark curtain over the window in the rear, and then, placing the ballot box so no one could see it, what became of the ballot?—opened the polls. And eight o'clock in the night they got into

one corner of the room, elbow to elbow, Wash Bonner with the box in his lap, slipped the ballot to Brown, who whispered it off to Dick Bonner, who checked it and tallied; if any such thing was done. Now and then they would nod and whisper to each other about something. Although there were split tickets, that did not trouble them. All the Radicals got the same vote and all the Democrats got the same vote, but to learn their equalization, you see. We have never known the vote according to their count in this beat, nor in fact in any of them; just the total, and learned that by an accident. They tried to get hold of the boxes on Wednesday, but failed. Thursday they were requested to let some citizens be in the room with them and see them foot up the returns, as the law required. They then set to work examining the returns. Having tried to shut out even the day light, about dark they carried the boxes and all down to Swan's house where they picked out and threw out the Democratic votes to suit themselves.

It was a week after the election before the result was known, and then only from a source of some confidence. Note W. A. Pullen with the Democratic votes that were polled at Decatur is not known. Swan lent a helping hand through the whole affair. On the 15th November the Democratic candidates filed their petitions for contesting the election with W. A. Pullen, who is a well known man, and was declared elected, returnable Nov. 21, 1871.

Then comes a piece of villany that smacks of the conspiracy of Alcorn with the "ring." We had but three justices in the county. C. W. Cary was removed by Alcorn since the election to prevent his being on the case. Swan and Dick Bonner, the Registrars, were sworn in, and then with D. W. Sandle two nights and got him to resign. (All this before the trial.) They calculated without their host in supposing and swearing that W. A. Pullen was not justice or they would have had him removed also. McCune, attorney for defendant, on the same day, wrote to W. A. Pullen for another client, and then went into court and filed a plea to the jurisdiction, and his client, E. H. Barry wrote to him, all being in the same morning—recognizing him as Justice for the time and denying it for another. The plea was struck out of court. McCune then asked for a continuance, and because he was required to make a legal showing for continuance abandoned the case. A continuance was not refused him, as they will attempt to make appear. The proper measures had been taken to remove the very same Justice, and he would have had people believe was essential to the cause. Why was it not on hand? From the fact that Swan and Dick Bonner were dodging around to prevent service, and Swan's wife refused to receive a copy of the writ, and the writ was not served on the writ. The negro Brown was out of the county and remained away until after the trial. Wash Bonner was the only one connected with the concern that was booked, and the reason that he was left was because he had not been asked to tell anything about the trial. He was not asked to tell anything about the trial. He was not asked to tell anything about the trial.

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The Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the Congress, I have the honor to say that it is gratifying to be able to state that the past year's success has generally been due to the cooperation of the people, and that the Government has been able to enforce the laws already made, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended by some of the most disastrous calamities of our life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to "all forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far toward alleviating the distresses occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent have generously shared their means with the sufferers, and the Government has responded to the call of duty by a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women, and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign nations have been peaceful and harmonious. The year has been an eventful one in the history of our country, and it is gratifying to say that the Government has been able to enforce the laws already made, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

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continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The Government has been able to enforce the laws already made, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

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1871, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. The Government has been able to enforce the laws already made, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy of the Government in the selection of its officers, and to the fact that the Government has been able to enforce the laws already made, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

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of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, a series of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to engage in various occupations. They are being cared for in such a way, that they are enabled to support themselves, and to improve their habits of life, and to embrace the only opportunity which is left to them to avoid extermination.

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